

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

In a recording method for an optical disk, an optical disk is used, in which concave and convex areas formed as concave and convex sections on the disk substrate are arranged along a track with constant intervals and a recording area for recording data of a predetermined number of units is placed between the concave and convex areas arranged with constant intervals. Upon recording information on this optical disk, a two-dimensional array is formed by adding addition data to input data, a first encoding parity is added to the two dimensional array by carrying out a first encoding process that forms a code sequence by using a data alignment in a diagonal direction, and a second encoding parity is added to the resulting two dimensional array by carrying out a second encoding process that forms a code sequence by using a data alignment in a row direction so that a second two dimensional array is formed. Then, data is successively recorded in the row direction. With this arrangement, it is possible to reduce the occurrence of an incorrectable error in the optical disk in which the recording areas are placed along the track with constant intervals.

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